

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN.

Published daily, Sundays Excepted, BY W. J. MURTAGH & CO. GEORGE E. WESTON, EDITOR.

Wednesday, February 12, 1862.

Reading Matter on every page.

CLUBS FOR THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN TO BE HAD.

We have been induced to offer our daily paper to soldiers, who shall form clubs, at the following low rates:

1 copy, 4 months..... \$1.50
5 copies, 4 months..... 6.00
10 copies, 4 months..... 10.00

All over land orders, at the rate of one dollar per copy for four months.

The names of the clubs must always be accompanied with the money.

Write the names distinctly, and give the company and the number of the regiment.

The papers will be mailed to one name, or the names will be written separately, if desired.

MR. SUMNER'S JOINT RESOLUTIONS.

Today we have the pleasure of announcing that another step in advance has been taken—not in the field, but in the Senate chamber.

After mature deliberation, Mr. Sumner has prepared and introduced into the Senate a series of joint resolutions, declaratory of the relations between the United States and the territory once occupied by certain States, and now usurped by pretended governments, without constitutional or legal right.

These resolutions declare that the States in rebellion have forfeited all functions and powers essential to the existence of a State as a body politic, and from the moment of their rebellion, ceasing to exist as a State, they fell under the exclusive jurisdiction of Congress as a territory.

This, being true, it logically follows, that the termination of a State under the Constitution, necessarily terminates all its institutions which were upheld by the exclusive authority of the State when in power.

Slavery, being one of those institutions, deriving all its legal force from local laws, and having no origin in the Federal Constitution or in natural rights, must, of necessity, cease to exist, when the State upon which it depends dies.

As there are now no State governments, and therefore no slavery in the rebel territories, any surrender of slaves under the pretended laws of the extinct States, by any civil or military officer of the United States, is a recognition of the pretended government, and gives aid and comfort to the enemy.

By recognizing the States as territories, Mr. Sumner would have Congress assume complete jurisdiction over them, give them a republican form of government, provide for the protection of all the inhabitants thereof, for the organization of labor, the encouragement of industry, and for the general welfare.

Such is a brief, general view of Mr. Sumner's resolutions. Their legal propositions will scarcely be doubted, even by sound secessionist lawyers, and those who admit the premises cannot escape the logical deductions therefrom.

The adoption of these resolutions would settle the policy and conduct of the war, and therefore put an end to all fault-finding, and carping at the Administration and its officials.

Every rebel State must be subjugated, and, for a time, held by force of arms, while her whole internal political machinery must be reconstructed and sustained by the Federal Government.

The Union element, strong as it is, in some localities, would be insufficient to control elections in any of the rebel States, even in presence of a large standing army. It will take time to bring these madmen back to duty, and there is no way to reconstruct the State governments, or the Union, but by treating them as territories, and extending over them the protecting power of the Federal Government—that we hope to see speedily accomplished.

COMMENTS UPON THE ARREST OF GEN. STONE.

The Herald of yesterday thus announces his arrival in New York: Captain Snyder, of the Third United States regular infantry, recently detailed to the staff of Gen. Sikes, commanding a brigade of regulars in the division of Gen. Andrew Porter, Provost Marshal of Washington, arrived in this city early yesterday morning, having in custody Brigadier-General Charles S. Stone, who recently in command of the division of the United States Army stationed at Poolesville, on the Upper Potomac.

In order to avoid exciting suspicion, both officer and prisoner were taken to the Provost Marshal Gen. Porter to travel in citizen's dress. Upon arrival in this city Capt. Snyder proceeded at once with Gen. Stone to Fort Lafayette, and committed him to the charge of the commanding officer of that post.

General Stone expressed surprise at his arrest. He declares that he is entirely innocent of having ever committed any act of disloyalty, and says, with seeming confidence, that he has no fears of the consequences, and will soon be at liberty again if justice is done him.

Great complaint has been made against the Generals of late because he ordered some slaves to be sent back to Mr. Stone, who is an extensive miller on the Virginia side, opposite Poolesville, and also because General Stone has allowed himself to run his mill day and night for the accommodation of the rebel army, when it could easily have been destroyed by the guns of General Stone. These facts may have something to do with the General's arrest. It is stated that General Stone's reason for not destroying Stone's mill is that the latter is a loyal man, as an evidence of which fact the rebels seized and confiscated all of his horses, and would not allow his negroes to go back when sent under our flag of truce.

General Stone's departure from Washington and passage through Baltimore and Philadelphia were very quiet, so much so that they were not even known.

At the commencement of the present rebellion, and after he had attained the dignity of brigadier general, he assumed a haughty, overbearing manner towards those with whom he had official intercourse. To the army correspondents of the press he made himself particularly obnoxious by restricting them in their duties, and even sent an order to a reporter's expulsion beyond the lines of his command.

He was the author of the unfortunate battle at Ball's Bluff, in October last, in which our troops suffered a signal defeat, and where the gallant Gen. Baker and hundreds of our gallant soldiers lost their lives. The whole plan of this affair displayed either consummate ignorance of the grand movements of a corps of the army, or willful neglect of the necessary precautions to conduct it to any degree of success.

For months, fathers and mothers in Massachusetts—the State which suffered most severely in the slaughter of men at Ball's Bluff—fathers and mothers, we say, have with Christian charity kept back and rebuked the proud student letter to the Senator from Massachusetts.

The report of the arrest of General Stone and his being sent to the execution by hanging here, and is taken as another evidence of Secretary Stanton being the right man in the right place.

For months, fathers and mothers in Massachusetts—the State which suffered most severely in the slaughter of men at Ball's Bluff—fathers and mothers, we say, have with Christian charity kept back and rebuked the proud student letter to the Senator from Massachusetts.

Day after day, week after week, the press has furnished evidence of the unfitness of this man for command. The extent of guilt implied in the charges made was not, perhaps, so peccated; but it was clear to the unimpaired intellect that there was a wrong here of some sort. The Ball's Bluff tragedy was shrouded in mystery from the hour when the first movement toward the river was made, before even those mischievous three agents had begun their tedious forages, freighted with brass and iron man who were to die. The first reports from the field were lies. The second day's reports, the third day's reports, were lies. Men knew the falsehoods of some of the reports, but a desire to cover up either blunders or crimes they hoped that each day would throw some clear light upon the transaction; they hoped that finally ceased even to hope—hopelessly was settling upon all. Now, however, the air is becoming transparent, wholesome, bracing. The trumpet has sounded for the advance of our armies against enemies without, and the hiss of traitors' words is early toll.

It is notable that Stone's strongest friends here are secessionists and semi-secessionists of both sexes, and his strongest enemies, or rather those who make the most serious charges against him, are the officers and men under his command. The searching investigation that has been made into his case was owing, in those respects, to the influence brought to bear from a source whence it would seem more probable that he would seem to have been his own men. Political influence or personal rivalry have had nothing whatever to do with the case.

RELIC OF THE FRANKLIN EXPEDITION.—The Smithsonian Institution has just received a valuable addition to its collection of rare curiosities and relics; being the identical gun and sword of the late lamented Franklin, of the unfortunate Arctic Exploring Expedition.

The gun is an old fashioned flint lock shank gun, and was presented to Sir John Franklin, by Lord Melville, and used by Franklin in his expedition of 1820-22. The sword is of the old pattern of the British Royal Navy, and has the Lion crest, with the naval emblem on the guard. Both of these relics have the appearance of having been tarnished by rust, and afterwards burnished; which latter process has not erased the traces of age and exposure. They have been deposited in the same case with the dress worn by Dr. Kane in the Arctic region; another object of interest familiar to all visitors to the museum of the Institution.

These interesting relics were obtained from the Esquimaux of the Arctic coast, east of Mackenzie's river, and were sent to this Institution by Mr. B. K. Ross, chief factor of the Hudson's Bay Company, at Fort Simpson. The Institution has been under great obligations to this gentleman for the generosity he has manifested, not only in this case, but for former donations to the museum of this Institution. A large amount of material has already been received from him and his coadjutors, in the way of meteorology and natural history. Among the more important animals, are skins of the Rocky Mountain goat, Arctic reindeer, Barren Ground bear, Hare-Indian dog, &c.; skeletons of goat, reindeer, wolverine, skins of various fishes, &c.; Esquimaux and Indian curiosities, with many other objects of equal interest.

Strangers and others visiting this city, should not fail to include this interesting Institution among the objects of interest which they shall visit in this city.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Steamer America.

VAUGHN RUMORS OF NAPOLEON'S DESIGN TO INTERFERE WITH THE BLOCKADE—THE FRENCH VETERAN HUNTER.

Hull, Feb. 10.—The steamer America, with Liverpool dates to the 26th of January, has arrived. There were vague rumors in circulation that Napoleon had notified England that he will shortly officially demand joint action in raising the American blockade, and that if refused by England, he will take the initiative alone.

The London Times continues to urge England not to interfere, and says the nation can afford to wait. The London Shipping Gazette, which says: "It is current in circles supposed to be well informed, that a special official to the British Government by France."

The London Times continues to urge England not to interfere, and says the nation can afford to wait. The London Shipping Gazette, which says: "It is current in circles supposed to be well informed, that a special official to the British Government by France."

The Liverpool cotton market closed quiet, and prices unchanged. The London Shipping Gazette, which says: "It is current in circles supposed to be well informed, that a special official to the British Government by France."

The London Shipping Gazette, which says: "It is current in circles supposed to be well informed, that a special official to the British Government by France."

The London Shipping Gazette, which says: "It is current in circles supposed to be well informed, that a special official to the British Government by France."

The London Shipping Gazette, which says: "It is current in circles supposed to be well informed, that a special official to the British Government by France."

The London Shipping Gazette, which says: "It is current in circles supposed to be well informed, that a special official to the British Government by France."

The London Shipping Gazette, which says: "It is current in circles supposed to be well informed, that a special official to the British Government by France."

The London Shipping Gazette, which says: "It is current in circles supposed to be well informed, that a special official to the British Government by France."

The London Shipping Gazette, which says: "It is current in circles supposed to be well informed, that a special official to the British Government by France."

The London Shipping Gazette, which says: "It is current in circles supposed to be well informed, that a special official to the British Government by France."

The London Shipping Gazette, which says: "It is current in circles supposed to be well informed, that a special official to the British Government by France."

The London Shipping Gazette, which says: "It is current in circles supposed to be well informed, that a special official to the British Government by France."

The London Shipping Gazette, which says: "It is current in circles supposed to be well informed, that a special official to the British Government by France."

TRINITY SEVENTH CONGRESS SECOND SESSION.

IN SENATE.

Tuesday, February 11, 1862.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a message from the President, in reply to an inquiry relative to the correspondence in the Department of State, relative to the presentation of American citizens to the court of France. Enclosed was a letter from Mr. Dayton to Mr. Seward, dated Paris, January 14, 1862, and the reply of Mr. Seward, dated February 3, 1862.

By Mr. KING, of New York, a resolution was introduced for the immediate passage of the bill for the issue of \$150,000,000, and making the notes a legal tender.

Also, a beautifully bound volume of petitions from all portions of New York, in favor of the repeal of the law which prohibits the reading of the Farwell Address, &c., and offered a resolution to that effect, and asked its unanimous passage.

Mr. JOHNSON presented a memorial from citizens of Philadelphia, asking the celebration by Congress of the birth-day of Washington—the reading of his Farwell Address, &c.—and offered a resolution to that effect, and asked its unanimous passage.

Mr. HALE said he felt sorry to offer any objection, but he would much prefer at this time to celebrate that day by hanging some rascally robber, or shooting some treacherous or cowardly officer of the army.

Mr. JOHNSON thought that stamens might be gained by such observance for such hanging and shooting.

The objection was withdrawn, and the resolution was passed unanimously.

Mr. POMEROY, from the Committee on Public Lands, which was referred the memorial for a road through the State of Michigan, the peninsula of Michigan, reported its consideration, and asked to be discharged.

Mr. GRIMES, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, to which was referred a memorial on the subject, reported a bill to repeal two sections of the act of 1854, prohibitory of the circulation of small notes.

Mr. RICE introduced a bill authorizing the banks of the District of Columbia to issue notes less than five dollars.

Mr. NESMITH introduced a bill to amend an act for the better security of the lives and property of overland emigrants.

Mr. HALE, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, offered a joint resolution, authorizing the reinstating of Lieutenant Charles Hunter, an able officer, retired for ill health, to a position in the navy, with the rank of commander.

Explanations were made by Messrs. Hale, Thomson, and Grimes, showing that he had already been for several months in active service.

The resolution was adopted.

MR. SUMNER'S RESOLUTIONS. Mr. SUMNER submitted the following resolutions, declaratory of the relations between the United States and the territory once occupied by certain States, and now usurped by pretended governments, without constitutional or legal right, which, on his motion, were laid upon the table, and ordered to be printed.

defeated by the action of any pretended government, or by any pretense of property of protection is at the same time due by the United States to every such inhabitant, without distinction of color or class; and it follows that inhabitants held as slaves, whose primary allegiance is due to the United States, are hereby look to the national Government for their liberation.

Resolved, That the duty directly cast upon the inhabitants of the States in rebellion, by the positive prohibition of the Constitution, that no States shall enter into any confederation, or "compact," or "agreement," or "treaty," or "alliance," or "commerce," or "intercourse," or "any other agreement or compact with another State," or "grant letters of marque and reprisal," or "coin money," or "emit bills of credit," or "without the consent of Congress lay any duties on imports or exports," all of which have been done by these pretended governments, and also by the positive prohibition of the Constitution, addressed to the nation, that "the United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a republican form of government;" and that in pursuance of this duty cast upon Congress, and for the purpose of adopting the Constitution, Congress will assume complete jurisdiction of such vacated territory where such unconstitutional and illegal things have been attempted, and will proceed to establish republican forms of government under the Constitution; and in the execution of this trust will provide carefully for the protection of all the inhabitants thereof, for the security of the families, the organization of labor, the encouragement of industry, and the welfare of society, and will in every way discharge the duties of a just, merciful, and paternal government.

On motion of Mr. VESSELEN, the House bill making appropriation for the construction and repair of fortifications, was taken up.

An amendment was passed, appropriating \$550,000 for temporary defenses on the coast of Maine, and \$200,000 for temporary defenses on Narragansett bay, which was discussed by Messrs. Trumbull, Grimes, Fessenden, Dixon, Sumner, Doolittle, and Foster, and adopted.

Messrs. SHERMAN and TRUMBULL were opposed to fortifications having reference to foreign wars, as impolitic and unnecessary. They thought there would be no occasion for them, if we should succeed in crushing out the rebellion.

On motion of Mr. KING, an amendment was adopted making appropriation for defenses of the Tennessee river.

On motion of Mr. NESMITH, an appropriation of \$100,000 was included, at the discretion of the President, for defenses at the mouth of the Columbia river.

A proposition of Mr. GRIMES, to strike out various items of lake defenses, excited some discussion, and was rejected.

The bill coming before the Senate from Committee of the Whole.

Mr. SHERMAN moved to substitute for the bill, one appropriating \$3,000,000, at the discretion of the President, for construction and repair of fortifications. Lost—yeas 29, nays 29. No quorum.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Mr. WALTON, of Vermont, from the Committee on Printing, presented a report recommending the printing of five thousand additional copies of the communication of the Secretary of State, on the subject of the commercial relations of this Government with foreign Powers.

Mr. BLAKE, of Ohio, offered a resolution that a certain article written by a correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer, in relation to the slave-pen in Alexandria, be referred to the committee on the conduct of the war. Adopted.

Mr. LOVEJOY, of Illinois, from the Committee on Agriculture, reported a bill to establish a department of Agriculture. Recommended to the same committee.

Mr. F. A. CONKLING, of New York, offered a preamble, setting forth that it is reported that the counterfeiting of our army, and other very important information, had frequently been communicated to the enemy, thereby indicating disloyalty and treachery in high places, with a resolution that the joint committee on intelligence into the conduct of the war, be instructed to investigate these charges.

The resolution was adopted.

Mr. HARDING, of Kentucky, offered a resolution to compensate certain parties in Kentucky, for losses during this rebellion. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

that no notice had been given in the first district of Virginia of the proposed election. But a few weeks in that district got together without the form of law and announced their preference for this applicant. This man then comes here with a certificate of three men, whom he claims were the conductors of the election. These men had not the shadow of a right under the Constitution of Virginia to issue such a certificate. Yet the applicant presents that and claims a seat here, and when he found that this was not satisfactory, after some weeks had expired he took the certificate and went to Gov. Pierpont and got the other certificate with the broad seal of the State of Virginia, about which so much has been said on the other side of the question. He thought it would be a bad precedent to admit men to seats on this floor, and have them engage in the high and responsible duties of a member of this body, on such a narrow basis as that presented in the case before us.

The question was then taken on the amendment proposed by Mr. Noell yesterday, which declares that Mr. Joseph Segar is entitled to a seat on this floor, and it was lost—yeas 40, nays 65.

The question was then taken on the report of the Committee of Elections, and it was adopted.

Mr. TRAIN, of Massachusetts, moved to take up the Senate bill in relation to the removal of the army bakery from the Capitol, and that it be referred to the Committee on Public Buildings.

Mr. COX, of Ohio, presented the certificate in a contested election case of a congressional district in Ohio. Referred to the Committee of Elections.

Joint resolutions of the State of Michigan were presented and referred.

Mr. FISHER, of Delaware, presented the joint resolutions of the State of Delaware on the subject of fortifying the Delaware breakwater. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. SEDGWICK, of New York, moved to take from the table the House bill with the Senate's amendments in reference to the construction of steam gunboats.

It moved that the House concur in the Senate's amendments.

On motion of Mr. HOLMAN, Indians, the House adjourned.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH. IMPORTANT FROM FORT HENRY. St. Louis, February 11.—A special dispatch from Cairo to the St. Louis Democrat says that Commodore Foote has just received a report from Captain Phelps, of the gunboat Conestoga, announcing the return of the gun out expedition up the Tennessee, after capturing a new rebel gunboat, and destroying all the other rebel boats on the river as far as Florence, Alabama.

The Republican has a dispatch from Fort Henry, which says that a portion of the troops encamped near the river have been moved two miles farther back, with all their batteries, from which point the roads are good, and a speedy forward movement can be made when desired. Two more regiments arrived here to-day, and two steamers laden with troops, are just coming in sight.

The enemy at Fort Donald has been rapidly accumulating, and the prisoners say they are confident they can hold their position. Troops have been felled by a gang of negroes, in command there, with two thousand men, embracing some of the best artillerymen from Columbus. There are two small forts and three camps several hundred yards from the main fortification, and present appearances indicate that the coming battle will be much more desperate than that at Fort Henry.

Prospect of Another Brilliant Victory. Cincinnati, Feb. 11.—A special dispatch from Cairo to the Gazette says that Federal officers from Fort Donald report that General Grant has surrounded the fort with seven batteries of artillery, and that the fort will be shelled or surrendered to-day or to-morrow. Eight thousand rebels are at the fort.

Important from the South. THE BURNSIDE EXPEDITION IN POSSESSION OF ROANOKE ISLAND. Baltimore, Feb. 11, (from Fort Monroe, Feb. 10).—The flag of truce to day brings intelligence that our troops landed on Roanoke Island yesterday (Saturday) afternoon.

No particulars are given, but it is intimated that the island had been taken. No papers were received, except the Norfolk Jay Book of Saturday, the contents of which have already been published. The French steam corvette Gamand arrived here this forenoon. The Catnet also returned. Ten deserting contrabands came into Camp Hamilton this forenoon, having been found by a scouting party under the command of the Sixteenth Massachusetts. One of these was a member of Black's Virginia cavalry, who was engaged in the skirmish at New Market bridge, on December 27, with Max Weber's regiment. He was completely armed with carbine, pistol, &c., and had a considerable amount of Confederate money. He expressed a great anxiety of provisions in the rebel army in this quarter. The barque Trinity arrived this afternoon from Roanoke, with four hundred released prisoners, to be exchanged in charge of Lieut. Bull. It is expected that Bishop Ames and Hon. Hamilton Fish will accompany these prisoners when they are sent over in the morning.